was born in Massache-setis. When at an early age his parents removed to Cincinnati, where he resided until he was twenty-one years old. He then went to Connersville, this State, and studied law with the late Hon. G. H. SMITH. The latter thus described the personal appearance and ad dress of the former at the time;

"One day I was sitting in my office at Connersville, when there entered a small youth, about five feet eight inches high, large head, thin brown hair, light blue eyes, high, capacious fore head, and good features, and introduced himself as Caleb B. Smith, from Cincinnati. He stated his business in a lisping tone. He had come to read law with me, if I would receive him 1 assented to his wishes, and he remained with me until he was admitted to practice, and commenced his professional, as well as his political career, at Connersville. He rose capidly at the bar, was remarkably fluent, rapid and eloquent before the jury, never at a loss for ideas, or words to ex press them; if he had a fault as an advocate, it was that he suffered his nature to press forward his ideas for utterance, faster than the minds of the jurors were prepared to receive them; still he was very successful before the court and

Those who have seen Judge Surru and knew him will recognize the faithfulness of the fore going portrait. For over thirty years Judge SMITH was identified with the public history and public affairs of Indiana. He was one of the Fund Commissioners appointed in 1837 or '8 to settle the outstanding indebtedness due the State arise ing from the sale of her bonds. He was a Rep resentative in the Legislature and was elected Speaker of the House; he represented his district in Congress two terms and subsequently was on the commission with Messrs. Conwin and PATNE, under the Mexican treaty. About 1850 Judge SMITH became interested in the Junction Railroad Company, was elected its. President, and he removed to Cincinnati to discharge the duties that position devolved upon him and to pursue his profession About a year previous to the last Presidential election Judge SMITH removed to this city, made it his residence and entered upon the practice of his profession. Upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, he selected Judge SMITH as one of his official advisers, appointing him Secretary of the Interior, and for nearly two years he discharged the arduous and responsible daties of this position, during the most trying period in the history of the country, with the ability that ever had distinguished him. Failing health admonished the deceased that he was physically unequal to the task imposed upon him He retired from the Cabinet and the President appointed him, just about a year ago, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, as the successor of the lamented Huxringron, and alas! how soon he fol-

Judge Smith discharge levery public position to which he was called with dignity, ability and in accordance with his convictions of duty. As a public speaker he was graceful, forrible and eloquent and as a stump orator he had but few superiors. In politics he was a Whig, decided and enthusiastic and upon the dis bandment of that noble party he follow ed the radical portion into the Republican ranks. The natural tendency of Judge Smith's mind was to conservatism, and he generally so expressed himself, especially the last year or two in his private conversations upon the difficulties of the country, but the surroundings of party in fluences guided his public action into the radical channels. While Judge Smirn was not profound or learned, he possessed a comprehensive mind which readily grasped the subject to which it was directed, with the rare faculty combined of giving utterance to his ideas in language appropriate, eloquent and exhausting, illustrating them with the charms of oratory. In the private relations of life Judge Smith was most genial, gen erous and courteous. In his death his family lose a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father and the community a good and valuable citizen. Rapidly are passing away the public men identified with the early history of Indiana. One after another falls by the way side, and in a short time they will all be gathered to their fathers.

But tew die as did Judge Suirn. In apparent improving health while in the discharge of his official duties, with the robes of office upon him, and almost within the Court room, he crossed the narrow line which divides time from eternity. THOMAS Apples EMMETT dropped dead in the court room as he closed an able speech in fell in the Hall of the House and his spirit passed away in an adjoining room. In looking upon the inanimate form of one who thus dies we can say with the poet;

The boost of heraldry, the pemp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, Await alike the inevitable hour,

The paths of glory lead but to the grave. Volunteering in Indiana. The returns thus far received by Col. BAKER, the Assistant Provost Mushal General of this State indicate that the deficit of Indiana in filling the quota of troops under the last call of the President, will not exceed one thousand and it is probable that the official returns will decrease Both of these rivers cover Atlanta, and both to tempt any of our faint-hearted ones with such that number. If the time for volunteering and paying bounties is extended by Congress to the 1st of February, Indiana will ruise her full quota of use of these two defensive lines to their fullest spurn the latter. We thank them for it; they troops without the necessity of resorting to a extent. It seems that an army advarcing from recruit our armies perpetually from the oppressed draft No State in the Union has done as well in mising the troops required of her as Indiana, unless it may be Illinois and probably no other State, unless the one we have just excepted, will be able to say that the soldiers she furnished were raised without having resorted to a forced conscription. This result is due in a great measure to the liberal bounties offered by the people of Indiana to volunteers and to the generous provisions made for the families of saldiers who have needed aid. In every way, the soldier has been cared for both at home and upon the field of duty, and no case of destitution has been made known without being promptly re lieved. This feeling has been generally mani-

fested regardless of party affiliations, and in the

recent effort to raise the quota of Indiana by vol-

the most liberal in offering bounties. In every way, the people of Indiana have demonstrated their friendship for the soldier, regardless so far as he was concerned of the policy of the party in power in the prosecution of the war.

Instructions from the Provest Marshal Geneaal in Regard to the Crdit to be Given Localities for Recruits. INDIANAPOLIS. January 7, 1864.

Editor Sentinel: received by Capt. Farguhar from the War Department, which please insert in Sentinel.

Yours, &c., Q. P. MORTON, GOVERNOT. Washington, D. C., January 6, 1864. Capt Jno H. Farquhar:

Recruits will be credited to the localities from | favette Courier. which they receive local bounties, provided the muster-in rolls show them enlisted and mustered must show the facts of the case, and will be the evidence for awarding the credits.

Veterans in service, re-enlisting, will be credit ed to the localities to which the re-enlistment and mustering rolls show them as belonging; therefore until the veterans have been re enlisted it can not be determined to what particular locality they will be credited.

The foregoing is an answer to many inquiries says: received by this Department.

Fornish the Governor with a copy of this. JAMES B. FRY.

> Provost Marshal General. FROM WASHINGTON.

"The Government" Involved in the Confederates.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] WASHINGTON, January 2.

"The government" has involved itself in new complications, in relation to the exchange of prisoners, by appointing Gen. Butler to conduct feelings already existing between the North and flourishing condition. the South, and for preventing any kind feelings from springing up between the people of the two sections. Had it not been for the persistence of the radicals in this respect, and the power which they have always exerted over the President, and the influence which they have exercised over the policy of the Administration, the war would never have been marked by those features of atrocity which have disgraced it, and which, more than anything else, will prevent a final reanion tinguished clergyman of Virginia, who was a country is indebted for causing the mation calling out 75,000 men to coerce the war in the first place. It is to them that the South. The writer is no politician, but earnestly country is indebted for Mr. Lincoln's silence devoted to his profession, and the sentiments he from December, 1860, to February, 1861, when expresses are important and interesting as show ten words from him would have prevented the ing the present state of public opinion in the secession of the Southern States. It is to them | South: that the country is indebted for the abandonment nooga, Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington, Milroy. It is to them also, that the country is in the holy cause of their country, their homes indebted for the emancipation proclamation and and their altars.

designate as a beast. Egan's brigade, in re enlisting for the war, has the population and resources of the United States been very generally followed by a great many of being so much greater, we should have to win the Potomac All the regiments which so re defensive warfare, patient endurance, and hard enlist have a furlough granted to them, and they fighting under disadvantages. The events of the are passing through this city every day on their early summer of 1863 had encouraged us to fixt-

sources of the Confederates, it is evident that of all of us were dashed by this, and of some, disthey are fully prepared for a vigorous spring and couraged for a time. But the people are nerving summer campaign. Their armies are much less themselves again to their task. They feel that numerous than ours. It cannot be shown that after the fall of New O.leans, they had all made they have quite 400,000 troops, but they are all up their minds to the necessity of a stubborn, pawell disciplined, and, in a defensive war, are tient, determined, detensive war, with all its su equal to 700,000 acting offensively. It seems to ferrings; that this spirit bore them through 1862, be understood that, at the opening of the spring and laid the foundation for splendid partial tilcampaign, they will be divided between General umphs; that they must recur to it again, reling-Lee, on the line of the Rapidan, and Gen. Joseph | uishing this more pleasing hope of a speedy peace E Johnston, between Chattanooga and Atlanta, through happy offensive operations; and that this with a small force under Beauregard at Charles- spirit will bear them through the remainder of

part, will be strictly defensive. Our armies, the prize in the end. All sensible men feel that when they advance, will meet with little resist- submission is impossible; that the intensely wickance until they are drawn far into the interior of ed and malignant spirit harbored by the Black the country, but then they will be assailed with Republican party, and more and more manifested, an important case. John Quincy Adams what the Confederates will try to make over- leaves them no alternative whatever but to fight whelming numbers. Military men understand it out to the bitter end. Lincoln effectually cures perfectly that, until Richm and falls, Charleston, all weak-kneed "Reconstructionists and Submiscannot be taken. In the E st, therefore, the ex | sionists" of their temporary fits of despondency, ertions of the Carfederales will be emfined by his senseless and devilish barbarities. The chiefly to the defense of their capital; and it is Confederate Government would have a good deal not likely that any change will be made in the to tear from a United States Administration that

erto been so successful. In the West it is likely that our operations will and "traiters;" recognize the fact that we were carry us into what has hitherto been terra incog- freemen under a Constitution, fighting for rights nita. It will be seen, on examining a good map, really endangered; offer some sensible guarantee that between Chattanoogu and Atlanta there are of those rights for the future, relinquish the two rivers. The first is the north branch of the monstraus proposal for confiscation and offer a Coosa river, which extends from Rome to general amnests. Elijah, a distance of sixty miles. The sec- But the security of our leaders is in the mad ond is the Etowa river, which extends from ness and wickedness of the Washington Govern-Rome to Dihlonega, a distance of seventy miles. ment. They are too much possessed of the devil form admirable defensive lines against an army hopes; they shut them up to the alternative of advancing from Chattanooga It is probable fighting to the end, or else accepting a loss of that it is the design of Gen. Johnston to make rights, property and honor, that even a dog would Chattanouga to Atlanta, must cross both of these districts. The more they invade, persecute and streams at some point. If Mine Run, in its in- ravage, the more impossible do our soldiers feel significance, formed an insurmountable barrier submission to be. If the United States choose to to the advance of Meule's army, what cannot be continue this war, they may crowd us down, posdone with two such streams as these? The prace solly, a good deal by superior numbers; but the ticability of turning them will of course occur to issue will be precisely like the war of 1776. Our Ger. Grant. But to turn them will require a cir. people, I think, have never doubted the justice cultous march through the untrod len defiles and of a majority of the Democratic party of the accross the trackless mountains of Northern North. We have given them credit for a Georgia, -- an operation quite as hazardous to an willingness to accord us our rights. But we army as an attempt to cross two rivers in the di regard the course of the bulk of that party as rect line of its murch. There is no doubt how- susudal, and, in one point of view, more in-

slavery is dead till he sees it buried." The New to go, we cannot righteously keep them by Haven Register says if he will go to the "Freed farce;" had they only risen in their strength, and It is said the President wept when he heard of hours, Mo. Circular Letter especially for ladies, containing nothing referring to Sexual Diseases for 3 cents.

STATE ITEUS. -Captain J. J. WELLER, 17th Indiana Volunteers, was discharged for having left Columbus, Obio, contrary to orders of the President of the

-The steam distillery of John Brotts, i Harrison county, with its entire contents, was destroyed by fire on the 23d of December.

Board for examination of sick officers.

-Recauting -Recruiting still goes forward, Siz-Enclosed please find copy of telegram notwithstanding the 5th of January has expired. There seems to be a general expectation that the government will extend the bounties to February 1st, and the recruiting officers are guaranteeing the large bounties to all recruits. In the event of the refusal on the part of Congress to make the extension, the recruiting officers, like the squire with the newly misrried couple, will date back the enlistment, "to cover accidents."-[La-

The higt in the foregoing item might be imin as of the said localities. The muster-in rolls proved by all the recruiting officers in the State, provided Congress does not extend the time of volunteering until the 1st of February.

-A deaf and dumb woman walking on the track of the Wabash Valley Road near the passenger Station in Lafayette, was run over accidentally and crushed to death. The Courier

The engine was pushing a car forward toward one of the side tracks, when Mr Dodge the en gineer, one of the most careful and judicious men on the road, observed the woman walking in front. He supposed, as that portion of the road is much used by pedestrians, that she would step aside, but took the precaution to blow the whis a tle and ring the bell. Several of the railroad Snart-The Work of the Radical Ab. employees at work about the yard, observed her olitionists in Two Years-The Vet- danger and called to her, but she moved on eran Regiments att Re-entisting for straight forward until the end of the car struck | tyrants stoop to puton that transparent vail. the War-Plans and Resources of her, and she fell with her head on the track, the wheels passing over and crushing her skull like the shell of an egg, and before the quick reverse of the engine took effect she lav a quivering and mangled mass under the cow catcher. One hand which had escaped the terrible mutilation was extended through the cross pieces of the cowcatcher and added to the ghastly horror.

that business, and by putting it altogether and -THE 10th INDIANA BATTERY .- The 10th exclusively into his hands. It would seem that battery has a wide reputation in the Army of the the Administration can take no step whatever Cumberland, with which it has been connected that is not the most foolish step that could be and in the field since Buell's advance into Teutaken. In this instance, the appointment of any nessee. It was the first Federal battery landed other man than Butler would have been better. in Nashville after the fall of Fort Donelson, and The Confederate government is firm in their de- was in the advance brigade of Bueil's army in termination to hold no official intercourse with the march to Shiloh. Since then it has been one who has been pronounced an outlaw. At with the army in all its movements and rendered present, Mr. Lincoln has been persuaded by his effectual service at Chaplin Hills and Stone friends to make it a point of honor that they River. During the long season in which the shall treat with Butler, and with no other person. Army of the Cumberland was threatened by the And, unless he allers his mind, it looks very overwhelming forces of the enemy at Chattanoomuch now as if our poor fellows at Richmond ga, the 10th battery was stationed at Moccosin have a good prospect of looking forward to many | Point opposite Lookout Mountain, and was daily months more imprisonment-an imprisonment engaged with the enemy's batteries stationed alleviated only by the comforts sent to them by there. In the assault upon Lookout Mountain, their kind friends at the North. It is almost from its position, the 10th was enabled to render certain, for it is susceptible of clear proof, that effective assistance to Hooker's forces. Captain this complication, and the appointment of Butler Naylor, commanding the battery, is deservedly for this purpose, were designed by the men who one of the most popular officers in the service, control Mr. Lincoln's actions, for the express and by his excellent management the battery, alpurpose of embittering still further the engry though having seen much service, is in a highly

> The State of Feeling in the South-The Disposition Never to Surrender the Contest for Independenc-What a Southern Clergyman Writes

[From the Nashville Dispatch.] The following letter was recently received by a gentleman in this State. It comes from a disof the States. It is to them that the strenous "Union man" up to Lincoln's Procla-

I have just returned from a visit to our army of Gen. McClellan's plan for conducting the war, in Northern Virginia, where I found a wonderful formed in November and December, 1861, and presence of religious interest, and, I am persuadwhich would have resulted, before the close of ed, of a genuine work of God's Spirit. In the the year 1862, in the defeat and dispersion of 2d corps, once the lamented Jackson's, the corps every rebel army in the field, and in the military chaplain told me there were fifty sermons occupation of New Orleans, Knoxville, Chatta. preached every evening the weather permitted. to immense congregations usually, and amidst Savannah, Mobile and Calveston. It is to them melting seriousness. This great work is done that the country is indebted for the forced re- partly by chaplains and partly by missionaries tirement of Gen. McClellan, and the infliction of from the churches at home, who are usually most the Popes, the Burnsides and the Hookers in his distinguished pastors. The reported conversions place. It is to them that the country is indebted are counted by thousands, and I have it from for the inauguration of the policy of robbery, the highest source that the discipline and steadirape, burning of private houses, destruction of ness of the army are vastly improved since last furniture, stealing of pictures and stationery, and year. The tyrant will find that these penitent, making war on women and children, so faithfully believing, rejoicing soldiers, will be terrible ad carried out by Pope, Burnside, Schenck, and versaries to meet in battle, fighting, as they are,

the confiscation act, and all their bitter fruit; for I think the state of feeling among all of our the conscription act; for the prevalence of mar respectable people is this: In June, the repulse tial law all over the North, and for the virtual before Charleston, the state of Lee's army, the abrogation of the Constitution. This is the work hope that he would be able to do something efof the radical abolitionists, who control the ac fective in Pennsylvania or Maryland, had ention of the Administration Had it not been for couraged the more sanguine of us to believe, and them, the exchange of prisoners would have been | all of us to hope, that the radical party of the regularly continued under the cartel agreed upon. United States would speedily become hopeless between Gen Dix and Mr. Ould. But they per- and tired of the war; and that the day of peace suaded Mr. Lincoln to make soldiers out of ne | was therefore beginning to dawn. The capture gro slaves, and then to claim for them the same of Vicksburg, the repulse at Gettysburg, the rights as our white soldiers enjoy; and now, to persevering resumption of the siege of Charleston, make this demand still more offensive, they have bave convinced us that this hope was dashed; persuaded the President to have it made by the that is, that an early peace cannot now be ex only officer in our army whom the Confederates | pected; and that we must return to those expectations which we had entertained previously, dur I am happy to say that the example set by Col. ing all of 1862. Those expectations were, that the veteran regiments composing the Army of our way to independence by a long and suffering way home to recruit for the war. May success ter ourselves with a more happy and speedy sucattend them! Old regiments, re-enlisted, will cess. It was painful and bitter to give up the be a thousand times more effective in the spring flattering hope and return to embarce the old than regiments composed altogether of raw men | prospect of the long continuance of our trials, and

From all that we can learn of the plans and re that prospect darkened still more. The feelings The general features of the war, on their 1863 add 1864 as it did through 1862, and win mode of conducting that defense which has hith- would adopt a truly magnanimous policy; waive the insulting nonsense about our being "rebels"

ever, that the conqueror of Vicksburg will be consistent and wicked than that of the Federfound equal to all the exigencies of the campaign alists and Black Republicans. Had the North Progress in the war may be made in the West, ern Democracy said at the beginning, "These but there is little hope of any progress in the Southern States may be misguided as to the ex-X. | tent their rights are threatened, but our Constitution makes them the judges (not us) of that, Wendell Phillips is "not certain that and of their dernier remedy; and if they choose unteering the Democratic counties have been it buried at the cate of several hundred per day, "there shall be no coersion." Virginia, North tain and Missionary Ridge Certainly the Pres- postage.

alternatives either of which is possible. One al- obstacle in his path which will make him tremternative is a long harrassing war, at the suffer- ble. that despotism is already established-those dozen. rights are gone. There will never be another real Presidential election, but only a sham like the State election of Connecticut-if even the

Extracts from Rebel Papers.

PAROLED VANKEE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Dispatch. or," that they will not take up arms against us, Charleston would be reached in time. their country to escape the Lincoln draft. What this useless shelling and bombarding. Surely not.

If the enrolled Yankees now perambulating | The capture of Charleston, if it ever is cap-

Virginia, and looking upon all the inhabitants of Yankee land as enemies of the State, and therehis faith in their fair promises, or make him at from her mouth, and she soon died. all desirous to see our overgrown population in creased by the addition of such men.

Mr. Mayor is one of the best posted criminal lawyers in Virginia, having served as a prosecutor for more than a quarter of a century, and will therefore be able to give light to those who seem to know but little of our laws and the rights of Virginia and her pourts.

SOUTHERN ACCOUNT OF THE ASSAULT UPON KNOX-

A correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist writes an interesting description of the gallant charge of the Confederate troops upon the enemy's works at Knoxville. He say-

To the left af Knoxville, on a high hill, is a large dirt fort, mounting six guns, which commands all approaches to it for more than a mile. STATE SENTINEL BUILDING. In its front and flanks was once a thick field of pine, which were cut down by the enemy, the tops falling in all directions, making a mass of brush and timber almost impassable. In addition to this they had wires netted all around their works, and a ditch from four to six feet deep. corresponding with the regularity of the ground. the extreme slope of the parapet wall making an acute angle with the fall of the ditch. Immediately in the front, for two or three hundred yards, all brush and rubbish were removed, in order that their grape and camister might have a clear sweep at any attacking column This fort, Bryan's Humphrey's and a part of Wofferd's brigades were ordered to assault at daylight on the morning of the 20th of November.

Through this rugged field of obstacles, before day, Bryan's brigade felt its way, with many a fall and many a bruise, yet quietly, uncomplainingly, the men followed the dirk figure of their leaders guiding us through the gloom, to the line of sharpshooters stationed at the edge of the clearing Here the command rested, waiting daylight. Each man pressed his cap more firmly down upon his brow, and with aps compressed and s'eadfast eye, waited for the word to move, while Generals Bryan and Humphrey glided noislessly through their commands, carefully ex-

amining the ground before them. All was quiet as the grave. Suddenly the stillness was broken by the sharp crack of a Minie tifle, when "Up, boys, charge!" was given by our commanders. The brave fellows, springing un with a shout, on they pressed to the fort through a murdeous fire of shot and shell. Owing to a rain the day before, and frust on the night of the attack, the earth would give way from under our galiant men as they climbed up on the shoulders of each other, endervoring to reach the parapet, and down they would tumble into the ditch. Hand grenade after hand grenade were thrown upon them, and yet they still 1e- We call particular attention to our fine assortment of mained, climbing and falling for over half an honr, while the air sparkled with whistling tuses and incessant rolls of musketry from the walls. When, finding all attempts to scale the sides of the fort impossible, (only one man, Sergeant Major Bailey, of the 50th Georgia, reaching the top, he, pour fellow, was killed immediately.) we slowly withdrew under a terrible fire from the

It was a sight long to be remembered to see OLD BOURBON WHISKY AND TOBOCCO. Gen Bryan at the head of the column, leading and cheering his men, giving orders in a calm and sell possessed tone, indeed, he seemed to bear a charmed life. While hundreds around him were killed and wounded, he was untouched. and when the assault failed, walking away crying, "Rally, boys, rally, we are not whipped; we chasing elsewhere could not climb the fort that's all!" The men, all stopping at his command, and pressing forward to shake hands in grateful delight of his safety. One of his Colonels scotded him

severely for exposing himself so recklessly. Many sons of the sunny South relden the field with their hearts' blood, while not a Yankee, that I could see, was slain! Oh! it was a sad sight to see those two off warriors, Generals Bryan and | DRIVATE MEDICAL ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE. Humphrey, who essived to speak to each other after the fight, but could not. They turned their heads and wept; yes, wept bitter tears to the postage It is a clear delineation of all the diseases and memory of their gallant dead. Never did men conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral go so boldly up to death

could be moved to us. The Yankees say it was the charge of the

ever have made it. JEFF. DAVIS WEEPS [Richmond Correspondence Mobile Advertiser.]

Carolina, Tennespe, Arkansas would never have ident was very much attached to that General goneout Therewould have been no war. The What is more to the point at present is the fact Cotton States would have come back in five that the President is bending all his energies to years; all would lave been well-far better than retrieve these misfortunes. He has been in close has ever been since the disastrous strile of consultation with the Cabinet for several days, 1829 But no; these Northern Democrats, mis- albeit the result of the protracted meetings is not led by sectional mide, folly and ambition, de- as yet known I trust ere this letter reaches its serted their own trinciples the very first moment | destination, the people of the Gulf States will rethey were ever trily tested, joined the mad cry | ceive tidings that the whole power of the governfor coercion, and hrew themselves, like lunaties, ment is to be wielded in their behalf, and that its into the arms of heir enemies, the Republicans. whole energy is to be concentrated against the What has been the result? In the wicked effort invader. Already we hear of troops passing to join their enems in robbing their brethren of through Atlanta, and we have Bragg's official antheir liberties, the have promply lost their own. nouncement of the retreat of the enemy back to The Confederat States are not subjugated; his fortress at Chattanooga. If weather, roads the Northern Denogracy is. Our Confederacy and a badly punished army compel him to delay has before it in the good providence of God, two his advance till the spring, he will then find an

ings of which the effecting mind sickens, and The Mobile Advertiser and Register of the ending in an undying hatred of the people of the 13th inst affords us an interesting glimpse of the United States and in utter separation after the state of the market at Mobile. Since December useless spilling of ceans of blood and the wast- 4, the receipts of cotton were 900 bales, against ing of our public and private wealth, but leaving none for the corresponding period last year; and a people decimated and impoverished yet still the exports 597 bales, against none last year. free, proud and newed with the terrible energies Middling, selling in New York at 78 cents, is evoked by such a sruggle. The other prospect quoted in Mobile at 35 cents, rebel currencyis that diplomatic onnection which our Govern | being 31/2 cents in greenbacks, and one cent and ment has such powerful means of alluring, may three fourths in gold. Greenbacks selling rapidsecure for us exterior aid which will enable us ly at the rate of one dollar for ten. Rebel se more speedily to ske the aggressive and hurl curities had been undergoing a slight decline. In back on the Unite States all the military and the quotations of "blockade stock," occur the financial ruin of the gigantic war and thus end it. names of the Warrior, Crescent, Lizzie Davis, But the United States, as we view it, has no al- Alabama, Alice Vivian and Alert. All of which ternative: her desthy is already settled, and that have been captured. Flour is quoted at \$130@ a government akin to that of Rome under the 130 per bbl; wheat \$7@8 per bush; sweet potatoes Cæsars, or Franceunder the Directory-nomin- \$5; bacon \$3 a fb; salt, 50@55c; sugar ranges ally a radical Demicracy, actually a ruthless and from \$2.57@4.50 per th; candles are from \$10 bloody military depotism. No one here talks @15 a lb. cotton cards are from \$50@60 a pair; about the United states as being in danger of coal, \$150 a ton; rye whisky, \$50@60 a gallon; having their constitutional rights threatened- butter, \$3 50@4 per lb; eggs, \$2@2.25 per

Charleston not to be Taken. The siege of Charleston has so far proved a failure. Neither General Gilmore nor Admiral Dahlgren has succeeded in capturing the city, nor is there any present likelihood, with the means at their disposal, that they ever will capture it. Only the first step has been taken-the occupation of Morris Island; but the second-the reduction of Sumter-yet remains to be accom-Many of our readers will be astonished to plished. Nor do we see any hope for success in learn that there are now in this city four hundred the present line of approach to Charleston. If it paroled Yankee prisoners, who, for causes known | was possible to run parallels from Morris Island to themselves, have deserted the "stars and over the harbor to Castle Pinckney there might stripes," renounced Lincoln's rule, and taken the be a chance that some time or other General oath of allegiance to the Confederate Govern- Gilmore would dig his way into the birthplace of ment. Four hundrel men, prima facie alien en- the rebellion; but unfortunately it is not feasible emies because natives of the land of wooden nut- to make military approaches over a body of megs and red onions, turned loose in the very water. If General Gilmore was located on James capital of the Southern Confederacy, and that, instead of Morris Island the case would be brave too, upon the mere pleage of their word of hon- ly altered. It might be a year or two, but

or give information to our enemies. Some | The shelling of the city under the present cirof them may be sincere sympathizers of the cumstances is a useless waste of guns, powder, South, but is it not a short-sighted policy in the shot, and property. It would not cause the surgovernment to take the chance of having a render of that stronghold, if twice as efficient, Yankee army thus created in our midst, and by though it were conducted for a century. The our own consent, to sid in thus striking down our country will be amazed when it learns how many cause? Most of these men declare that they fled costly 200 pounder guns have been disabled in are they to do here? Are they to be conscripted. Nor is there any hope that the iron clads now

and if conscripted, will they not desert our army? off Morris Island can ever enter the inner har-Surely, the man that deserts the service of his bot. Their only use is protecting the water flank own country will not be more faithful to that of of General Gilmore's army and making the his adoption. If they are not to go into the ar- blockade perfect. It would be madness to risk my, what are they to do? Fill clerkships and these insufficient vessels against the terrible but positions of artisans, and thus be placed in post teries which line the shores of Sullivan's Island; session of all the secrets of the government? and we do not believe that Admiral Dahlgren dreams of doing it.

the streets of Richmond were to organize for the tured, must be accomplished by a much larger purpose, they could seize President Davis, on army than that which General Gilmore comany night agreed upon, and before re-istance mands, and from a very different direction than could be made, "spirit" him off into the Yankee Morris Island, or else a new fleet of iron clads must take the task in hand In the meantime, The Mayor, under the State laws, has taken the people of the North must possess their souls the bold ground that the Confederate authorities in patience, and remember that those who expect have no right to make alien enemies citizens of nothing are sure to be satisfied - N. Y. World.

The famous trotting mare, California fore suspicious characters, has had a number of Damsel, recently purchased by Senator Sprague them arrested and imprisoned. The Trojan of Rhode Island, for \$11,000, as a present for his horse and its results are not forgotten by him; bride, has died from the bursting of a blood ves and the fact that our jails and penitentiary are sel. She was let out of the stable in the mornbeing overrun by these gentlemen of honor, who ing, in apparent good health, and commenced have fled their own country, does not strengthen frisking about, when the blood suddenly flowed

They have a "Cripples' Union" in Brook As several of these parties are to be called be | Ivn. The Swiety was organized last November, fore him to day, when he will deliver a legal and consists only of persons who have lost a opinion upon the right and propriety of parolling himb, or its permanent use, in the service of the prisoners to remain here, it would be well for the United States. The objects of the Society are Confederate authorities to attend and hear him benevolent. There are already about twenty

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MARSHAL'S SALE.

United States Marshal's Sale.

In the Circuit Court of The President and Directors | the United States, District of Indiana. Peru and indianapolis November Term, 1863. Railroad Company et. al.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON THE 15th day of January, A. D., 1864, between the hours of en o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the after noon of said day, at the Court House in the City of Ind Small Plaid Shawls, anapolis, County of Marion and State of Indiana, the ur dersigned, the Marshal of the United States of the District aforesaid, by virtue of a certified copy of the decree rendered and made by the Court in the above entitled cause, is ued by the Clerk of said Court, will sell at auction and public outcry, the following described property and rights of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, to-wit.

The Peru and Indianapolis Railroad, running and extending from Peru, in the County of Miami, and State of Indiana, through the Counties of Miami, Howard, Tipton, Hamilton and Mariou, to the City of Indianapolis, in said County of Mariou; and all and singular the land and real estate of which the said Railroad Company was, on the 5th day of March, 1856, or now is seized or possessed, together with all the land under and on each side of the track, to the whole width and extent that the said Company was or is sensed or possessed of the same, together with the superstructure, tracks and raiss thereon, and the bridges, viaducts, fences, depot grounds, and buildings thereon, engines, cars, tools, materials, machinery, and all the per-onal property, rights thereto or interest therein of the said Company; and also all that certain piece of land extending from the termination of the said Railroad at Peru to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Loui Railroad, acquired or to be acquired by said Company, and the road built or to be built thereon, with the superstructure and rails placed or to be placed thereon, ar all the depot grounds acquired or to be acquired, and all other property, real or personal, acquired or to be ac quired by said Company; and also all the tolls, rents and income to be had or levied from the said Railroad extending from Peru to Indianapolis and the extension thereof to the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Kailroad now called the Toiedo and Wabash Railway Company, and all franchi es, rights and privileges of the said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company of, in, to or concern ing the same and any and every part thereof. The rents and profits of said property will first be offered for sale, and upon failing to realize a sufficien sum to satisfy the demand due upon said decree, I will at the same time and place, in like manner effer for sale the fee simple of the property, effects, rights and fran-chises above described, ordered to be sold as the property

or the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company in the The sald will be made without relief from the valuation and appraisement laws of the State of Indiana; and said property, &c., will be sold as an entirety, and subject to the prior and paramount lien of the deed of trust or mortgage executed by said Jompany on the 1st day of July 1852, to James Winslow, as Trustee, to secure the pay-ment of the bonds of the Company, amounting to \$600,000, and interest thereon, which interest, unpaid or the 1st day of July, 1863, amounted to \$69,734 17; and also subject to the rights and claims of the judgment re-covered by the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad Company against said Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Com pany, in the fall of 1855, in the Circuit Court of Marior been assigned to Francis B. Catting. The purchase money must be paid at the time the property is struck cown, and upon default the property may again be of-

sponsible for any less upon the re- ffering. DAVID G ROSE, U. S. Marshal. WM. HENDERSON, HENDERCES & HORD, Atty's for Com-

fered and sold, the purchaser so failing to pay being re-

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